

WOR

Many things are *worth* enquiry to one man, which are not so to another. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. Equal in possessions to.
Dang'rous rocks,
Which touching but my gentle vessel's side,
Would scatter all the spices on the stream,
Enrobe the roaring waters with my silks;
And in a word, but even now *worth* this,
And now *no* to nothing. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*
Although *worth* nothing, he shall be proffered in marriage
the best endowed, and most beautiful virgin of their island.
Sandy's Journey.

WO'RTHILY. *adv.* [from *worthy*.]
1. Suitably: not below the rate of.
The divine original of our souls hath little influence upon
us to engage us to walk *worthily* of our extraction, and to do
nothing that is base. *Ray.*

2. Deservedly.
They are betray'd
While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules
To loathsome sickness, *worthily*, since they
God's image did not reverence in themselves. *Milton.*
You *worthily* succeed, not only to the honours of your an-
cestors, but also to their virtues. *Dryden.*

3. Justly; not without cause.
Christian men having, besides the common light of all men,
to great help of heavenly direction from above, together with
the lamps of to bright examples as the church of God doth
yield, it cannot but *worthily* seem reproachful for us to leave
both the one and the other. *Hooker.*

The king is present; if 't be known to him
That I gainst my deed, how may he wound,
And *worthily*, my falsehood. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
A Christian cannot lawfully hate any one; and yet I affirm
that some may very *worthily* deserve to be hated; and of all,
the deceiver deserves it most. *South's Sermons.*

WO'RTINESS. *n. f.* [from *worthy*.]
1. Desert.
The prayers which our Saviour made were for his own *wor-
tiness* accepted, ours God accepteth not, but with this con-
dition, if they be joined with a belief in Christ. *Hooker.*

2. Excellence; dignity; virtue.
Determining never to marry but him, whom the thought
worthy of her; and that was one in whom all *worthiness*
were harboured. *Sidney.*

He that is at all times good, must hold his virtue to you,
whose *worthiness* would stir it up where it wanted, rather than
suck it where there is such abundance. *Shaksp. Lear.*
Who is sure he hath a fault, unless
It see and judge, and follow *worthiness*.
And by deeds praise it? he who doth not this,
May lodge an inmate soul, but 'tis not his. *Donne.*

What set my thoughts on work was the *worthiness* and cu-
riosity of the subject in itself. *Holder.*

3. State of being worthy; quality of deserving.
She is not worthy to be loved, that hath not some feeling
of her own *worthiness*. *Sidney.*

WO'RTLESS. *adj.* [from *worth*.]
1. Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence.
You, his false hopes, the trust of England's honour,
Keep off aloof with *worthless* emulation. *Shaksp. Lear.*

A little time will melt her frozen thoughts,
And *worthless* Valentine shall be forgot. *Shaksp. Lear.*

Chiding the *worthless* crowd away. *Reformers.*

2. Having no value.
My anxious pains we all the day,
In search of what we like, employ;
Scorning at night the *worthless* prey,
We find the labour gave the joy. *Prior.*

Am I then doom'd to fall
By a boy's hand? and for a *worthless* woman? *Adisson.*

WO'RTLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *worthless*.] Want of excellence;
want of dignity; want of value.
But that mine own *worthlessness* spoils the conceit, I could
think our company parallel to the seven wise men of Greece.
Mare's Divine Dialogues.

A notable account is given us by the apostle of this windy
insignificant charity of the will, and of the *worthlessness* of it,
not enlivened by dees. *South's Sermons.*

WO'RTY. *adj.* [from *worth*.]
1. Deserving; such as merits; with of before the thing deserved.
She determined never to marry any but him, whom the
thought *worthy* of her, and that was one in whom all *wor-
tiness* were harboured. *Sidney.*

Further, I will not flatter you,
That all I see in you is *worthy* love,
Than this; that nothing do I see in you
That should merit hate. *Shaksp. King John.*

Thou art *worthy* of the sway,
To whom the heav'n's in thy nativity
Adjudge'd an olive branch and laurel crown. *Shaksp. Lear.*

WOU

2. Valuable; noble; illustrious; having excellence or dignity.
If the best things have the perfectest and best operations, it
will follow, that seeing man is the *worshipful* creature on earth,
and every society of men more *worshipful* than any man, and of
society that is the most excellent which we call the church.
Hooker.

He now on Pompey's basis lies along,
No *worshipful* than the dust? *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*
A war upon the Turks is more *worshipful* than upon any other
Gentiles in point of religion and honour; though hope of suc-
cess might invite some other choice. *Bacon.*

Think of her worth, and think that God did mean,
This *worthy* mind should *worthy* things embrace;
Blot not her beauties with thy thoughts unclean,
Nor her dishonour with thy passion base. *Dorset.*

Happier thou may 't be, *worshipful* canst not be. *Milton.*

3. Having worth; having virtue.
The doctor is well money'd, and his friends
Potent at court; he, none but he, shall have her;
Though twenty thousand *worshipful* come to crave her. *Shaksp. Lear.*
The matter I handle is the most important within the whole
extent of human nature, for a *worshipful* person to employ him-
self about. *Digby on the Soul.*

We see, though order'd for the best,
Permitted laurels grace the lawless brow,
Th' unworthy rais'd, the *worshipful* cast below. *Dryden.*

4. Not good. A term of ironical celebration.
My *worshipful* wife our arms militia,
And from beneath my head my sword convey'd;
The door unlatch'd; and with repeated calls
Invites her former lord within my walls. *Dryden.*

5. Suitable for any quality good or bad; equal in value; equal
in dignity.
Flowers *worshipful* of paradise. *Milton.*
Thou, Drances, art below a death from me:
Let that vile fool in that vile body rest,
The lodging is well *worshipful* of the guest. *Dryden.*

My fuff rings for you make your heart my due;
Be *worshipful* me, as I am *worshipful* you. *Dryden.*

6. Suitable to any thing bad.
The merciless Macdonald,
Worthy to be a rebel; for to that
The multiplying villanies of nature
Do swarm upon him. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

7. Deserving of ill.
What has he done to Rome that's *worshipful* death. *Shaksp. Lear.*
If the wicked man be *worshipful* to be beaten, the judge shall
cause him to be beaten. *Deut. xxv. 2.*

WO'RTY. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A man laudable for any
eminent quality, particularly for valour.
Such as are confellated unto knowledge come short of
themselves if they go not beyond others, and must not fit down
under the degree of *worshipfulness*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

What do these *worshipfulness*
But rob and spoil, burn, laughter, and enslave
Peaceable nations. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

No *worshipfulness* form'd by any male but thine
Could purchase robes, to make themselves so fine. *Waller.*
For this day's palm, and for thy former acts,
Thou Arthur hast acquir'd a future fame,
And of three Christian *worshipfulness* art the first. *Dryden.*

The next *worshipfulness* came in with a retinue of historians. *Teller.*

To WO'RTY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render worthy;
to aggrandize; to exalt. Not used.

He conjunct, trip'd me behind;
And put upon him such a deal of man,
That *worshipfulness* him; got praises of the king,
For him attempting, who was self-subdu'd. *Shaksp. Lear.*

To WO'RT. *v. n.* [from *worshipfulness*.] To know; of
which the preterite was *worsh*, knew; which by degrees was
mistaken for the present tense. To know; to be aware. Ob-
solete.

The false of reformation they mightily call for, but where,
and what the forces are which need it, as they *worsh* full little, so
they think not greatly material to search. *Hooker.*

Well I *worsh*, compar'd to all the rest
Of each degree, that beggar's life is best. *Hallard.*

More water glideth by the mill
Than *worsh* the miller of. *Shaksp. Lear.*

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I WOULD

WOU

2. I WOULD do it. My resolution is that it should be done by
me.
Thou WOULD'ST do it. Such must be the consequence to thee.
He WOULD or it would. This must be the consequence to him or it.
3. The plural as the singular.

He by the rules of his own mind, could construe no other
end of mens doings but self-seeking, suddenly feared what
they could do, and as suddenly suspected what they would do,
and as suddenly hated them, as having both might and mind
so to do. *Sidney.*

4. Was or am resolved; wish or wished to.
She would give her a lesson for walking so late, that should
make her keep within doors for one fortnight. *Sidney.*
Jealous Philoclea, that was even jealous of herself; for Zel-
mane would needs have her glove. *Sidney.*

You would be satisfied?—
Would? nay, and will. *Shaksp. Othello.*
They know not what they are, nor what they would be,
any further than that they would not be what they are. *L'Estr.*

It will be needless to enumerate all the simple ideas belong-
ing to each sense: nor indeed is it possible if we would; there
being a great many more of them belonging to most of the
senses than we have names for. *Locke.*

By pleasure and pain I would be understood to signify, what-
soever delights or molests us, whether from the thoughts of
our minds, or any thing operating on our bodies. *Locke.*

5. It is a familiar term for wish to do, or to have.
What wouldst thou with us? *Shaksp. King Lear.*
—I would little or nothing with you. *Shaksp. Lear.*

6. Should wish.
Celia! if you apprehend
The muse of your incensed friend;
Nor would that he record your blame,
And make it live; repeat the same;
Again deceive him, and again,
And then he swears he'll not complain. *Waller.*

7. It is used in old authors for should.
The excess of diet would be avoided. *Bacon.*
As for percolation, which belongeth to separation, trial
would be made by clarifying by adhesion, with milk put into
new beer and stirred with it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

8. It has the signification of I wish, or I pray; this, I believe, is
improper; and formed by a gradual corruption of the phrase,
would God; which originally imported, that *God would*,
would God will, might *God desire*; from this phrase ill un-
derstood came, *would to God*; thence, *I would to God*: And
thence *I would*, or elliptically, *would* come to signify, *I wish*:
and so it is used even in good authors, but ought not to be
imitated.

I would my father look'd but with my eyes. *Shaksp. Lear.*
I would this music would come. *Shaksp. Lear.*

I, this found I better know:
Wife men will do it without a law; I would there might be
a law to refrain fools. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Lift! I would I could hear mo. *Ben. Johnson.*

This is yet the outward, fairest side
Of our design: within rests more of fear
Than my most worthy lords, I would there were. *Daniel.*
Would thou hadst hearken'd to my words, and stay'd
With me, as I besought thee, when that strange
Defect of wand'ring, this unhappy morn,
Possess'd thee. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Would God we might prevent the need of such unkindly ex-
pedients, and by a thankful sense of what we have, provide
to conserve it. *Deacy of Piety.*

I scarce am pleas'd, I tamely mount the throne,
Would Aurengzebe had all their souls in one. *Dryden.*
And would to heav'n the storm you felt, would bring
On Carthaginian coasts your wand'ring king. *Dryden.*

WO'LDING. *n. f.* [from *would*.] Motion of desire; disposi-
tion to any thing; propension; inclination; incipient purpose.
It will be every man's interest to join good performances
to spiritual purposes, to subdue the exorbitancies of the flesh,
as well as to continue the *wouldings* of the spirit. *Hammond.*

WO'LD. *n. f.* [puns, Saxon; wounds, Dutch.] A hurt given
by violence.
I am faint; my gudies cry for help—
—So well thy wounds become thee as thy *wounds*,
They smack of honour both. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Now shew the *wound* mine eyes have made in thee;
Scratch thee but with a pin, and there remains
Some fear of it. *Shaksp. Lear.*

He trooping, open'd my left side, and took
From thence a rib: wide was the *wound*,
But suddenly fill'd up and heal'd. *Milton.*

The ailment of such as have fresh *wounds* should be mild
without stimulating or false subtances. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

They feel the smart and see the fear of their former *wounds*;
and know that they must be made a sacrifice to the least at-
tempt towards a change. *Swift.*

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To WOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hurt by violence.
Th' untented *woundings* of a father's curse
Pierce ev'ry fence about thee. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

I kill, and I make alive; I *wound*, and I heal. *Deut.*
The battle went fore against Saul, and the archers hit him,
and he was fore *wounded*. *1 Sam. xxxi. 3.*

God shall *wound* the head of his enemies. *Psal. lxviii. 21.*
He was *wounded* for our transgressions, he was bruised for
our iniquities. *Isa. liii. 5.*

When ye sin against the brethren, and *wound* their weak
conscience, ye sin against Christ. *1 Cor. viii. 12.*

Adonis from his native rock
Ran purple to the sea, suppos'd with blood
Of Thammuz, yearly *wounded*. *Milton.*
Heroes of old, when *wounded* shelter sought. *Dryden.*
The favages *wounded* Atkins, and slew his followers. *Robinson Crusoe.*

WOUND. The preterite and participle passive of *wind*.
They took the body of Jesus and *wound* it in linen cloaths,
with the spices. *John. xix. 40.*

All will be but like bottoms of thread close *wound* up. *Bacon.*
The young men *wound* him up, and buried him. *Acts v.*
These mathematical engines cannot be so easily and speedily
wound up, and so certainly levelled as the other. *Wilkins.*

The parliament being called here, and the main settlement
of Ireland *wound* up in England, and put into the Duke of Or-
mond's hands to pass here into an act, all persons came over in
a shoal. *Temple.*

WO'NDLESS. *adj.* [from *wound*.] Exempt from wounds.
WO'NDWORT. *n. f.* [vulneraria, Latin.] A plant.
It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whole tubular and
turgid empalement arises the pointal, which afterward becomes
a short pod, filled with roundish seeds: the pod is enclos'd in
a membranous bladder was before the empalement. *Miller.*

WO'NDV. *adj.* Excellent. A low bad word.
We have a world of holidays; that 'tis a *woundy* hindrance
to a poor man that lives by his labour. *L'Estrange.*

These stockings of Susan's cost a *woundy* deal of pains the
pulling on. *Gay.*

WOX. } The preterite of *wax*. Became. Obsolete.
WOX. } The ape in wond'rous stomach *wax*,
Strongly encourag'd by the crafty fox. *Hubbard.*

Not one puff of wind there did appear,
That all the three the great *wax* much afraid. *Spenser.*

WO'XEN. The participle of *to wax*. Obsolete.
Spenser.

WRACK. *n. f.* [wrack, Dutch; praece, Saxon, a wreck; the
poets use *wrack* or *wreck* indifferently as rhyme requires, the
later writers of prose commonly *wrack*. See WRACK.]

1. Destruction of a ship by winds or rocks.
Now, with full sails into the port I move,
And safely can unlade my breast of loves;
Quiet and calm: why should I then go back,
To tempt the second hazard of a *wrack*. *Dryden.*

2. Ruin, destruction. This is the true Saxon meaning.
With use of evil, growing more and more evil, they took
delight in laughter, and pleased themselves in making others
wrack the effect of their power. *Sidney.*

A world devote to universal *wrack*. *Milton.*

To WRACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To destroy in the water; to wreck. [See WRECK.]
2. It seems in *Milton* to mean to *wrack*, to shake.

Each on his rock transfix'd, the sport and prey
Of *wracking* whirlwinds. *Milton.*

3. To torture, to torment. This is commonly written *rack*,
and the instrument of torture, always *rack*.
Merab rejoic'd in her *wrack'd* lover's pain,
And fortify'd her virtue with disdain. *Cowley.*

Pharaoh's and Joseph's dreams are oftentimes *wracked* beyond
their symbolization. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To WRANGLE. *v. n.* [from *wrangle*, Dutch. *Minnew.*
wrong, *Stinner*.] To dispute peevishly; to quarrel perversely;
to altercate; to squabble.

Yes, for a score of kingdoms you should *wrangle*,
And I would call it fair play. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

Some unhatch'd practice
Hath puddled his clear spirit; and in such cases,
Men's natures *wrangle* with inferior things,
Though great ones are their object. *Shaksp. Othello.*

How wounding a spectacle is it to see those who were by
Christ designed for fishers of men, picking up shells on the
shore, and unmanly *wrangling* about them too. *Deacy of P.*

In incomplete ideas we impole on ourselves, and *wrangle*
with others. *Locke.*

Amongst unthinking men, who examine not scrupulously
ideas, but confound them with words, there must be end-
less dispute and *wrangling*. *Locke.*

His great application to the law had not infected his temper
with any thing litigious; he did not know what it was to
wrangle on indifferent points. *Addison's Freeholder.*

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